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REPORTS

AGRICULTURE • ECONOMICS

from USDA's Economics Agencies

Fall 1994



Will Cleaner Corn Raise Exports?

Mandating cleaner corn under current production and marketing practices would have little appreciable effect on the market share or value of U.S. corn exports, according to a new release, **The Role of Quality in Corn Import Decisionmaking**, by Stephanie A. Mercier (43 pp, June 1994). The report examines the market structure and import decisionmaking process in key corn-importing countries. U.S. corn exports continue to dominate the world coarse grain market with little change in U.S. market share. The lack of gains in the U.S. share over the past few decades has renewed interest in the question of whether corn cleaning would help the competitiveness of U.S. grain.

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Reducing breakage susceptibility in corn by carefully selecting drying systems and developing genotypes of hybrid varieties less prone to breakage is the best approach to address the corn cleanliness issue say Chin-Zen Lin and William Lin in **Economic Implications of Cleaning Corn in the United States** (28 pp, June 1994). Although foreign buyers prefer low BCFM (broken corn and foreign material) corn, cleaning is not the solution to quality issues associated with U.S. corn cleanliness. The cost of cleaning corn above the current level at the least net-cost locations (inland subterminals and river elevators) exceeds domestic benefits by \$49 million. Because of the breakage susceptibility of corn kernels, the BCFM level in U.S. corn increases as corn moves toward ports.

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According to authors William Lin, Chin-Zen Lin, and Mack Leath, in **Costs and Benefits of Cleaning U.S. Corn: Overview and Implications** (32 pp, June 1994), *importers regard corn price, not quality, as the most important criterion in purchasing decisions*. Although foreign buyers show a strong preference for clean corn, cleaning is not the solution to the U.S. corn cleanliness issue. The cost at the lowest net-cost locations would exceed benefits by \$49 million per year.

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Who We Are

This catalog lists *new* products available from USDA's economics agencies. Economic Research Service (ERS) situation and outlook reports and periodicals analyze the current situation and forecast market conditions. ERS research reports offer economic analysis in the areas of trade, production, rural development, farm inputs, and other topics. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reports estimate production, stocks, inventories, disposition, utilization, and prices of agricultural commodities, and such other

items as labor and farm numbers. The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) issues regular forecasts of U.S. and world supply and demand prospects for major agricultural commodities.

How to order

To purchase reports or to request a full catalog listing *all* products and services available from ERS-NASS, please call our order desk toll-free at 1-800-999-6779.

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Effects of Government Programs on Corn Production Costs and Returns, 1991 and 1992, by William D. McBride. 12 pp. June 1994.

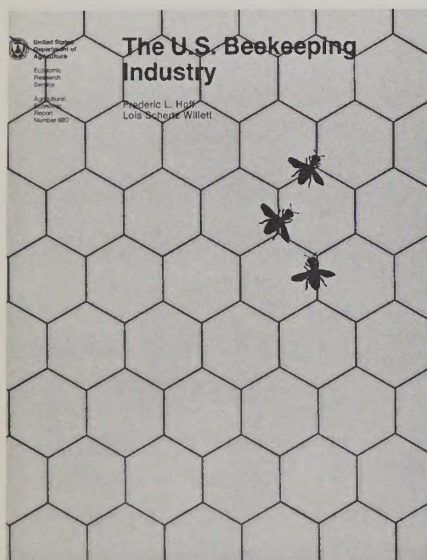
Shows that producer participation and annual price and yield conditions have the greatest influence on the extent to which Government programs enhance returns to corn production. Gross value of production, production costs, and net returns are all higher when the direct effects of Government programs are incorporated into corn cost and return estimates. Government programs raised net returns after cash expenses by \$24 per planted acre in 1991. Greater yields and higher deficiency payments in 1992 added nearly \$44 to net cash returns.

Stock # AIB-701 \$7.50

The U.S. Beekeeping Industry, by Frederic L. Hoff and Lois Schertz Willett. 69 pp. May 1994.

This report updates information on the beekeeping industry and its relationship to agriculture and the environment. An estimated 125,000-150,000 beekeepers in the United States operate between 3.2 and 3.4 million honeybee colonies. Honeybee pollination is vital to U.S. agriculture. Most pollination is provided free as a byproduct of honey production. Payments have declined from \$100 million in 1988 to \$16 million in 1992.

Stock # AER-680 \$12.00



Annual Reports Explore Food Costs, Marketing

Food Costs . . . From Farm to Retail in 1993, by Denis Dunham. 11 pp. April 1994.

This annual bulletin shows how much food costs are changing and explores the reasons why. It looks at how much of the consumer food dollar goes to the farmer and how much to food processors and marketers. Retail food prices in 1993, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 2.2 percent above those in 1992. This increase, following 1992's 15-year record low rise of 1.2 percent, was still modest compared with the 3-percent advance in the CPI for all goods and services in 1993.

Stock # AIB-698 \$7.50

Food Marketing Review, 1992-93. 151 pp. April 1994.

This popular annual report shows that profits from operations for food manufacturers and retailers rose in 1992 and 1993. This was due to continued wage and produce price stability, a weaker dollar, and lower interest rates. Merger and leveraged buyout transactions fell in 1991, rose in 1992, but fell again in 1993. Debt levels increased. In 1993, aggressive competition for market shares resulted in record new product introductions, intensive couponing, strong private label sales, and price weakening. New plant and equipment and research and development expenditures reached new highs.

Stock # AER-678 \$15.00

Cow/Calf Ranching in 10 Western States, by Kenneth H. Mathews, Jr. and others. 10 pp. May 1994.

This report identifies differences between beef cow/calf operations with permits to graze Forest Service (FS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land and other operations in 10 Western and Plains States. Regression models based on cow herd size demonstrated that permittees had significantly higher net returns above cash costs per hundredweight of cattle sold.

Stock # AER-682 \$9.00

Commercial Hog Farms: Financial and Structural Characteristics, 1987-91, by Robert McElroy and Charles Dodson. 15 pp. May 1994.

This bulletin finds that commercial hog farms in 1987-91 had an average inventory of 2,000 hogs and operated 400 acres, according to USDA's Farm Costs and Returns Survey. Average net farm income ranged from \$23,410 per farm

in 1988 to \$48,162 in 1990. The average operation's equity position improved each year and 72 percent of all operations were profitable in 1991.

Stock # AIB-700 \$7.50

Changing Structure of U.S. Dairy Farms, by Agnes M. Perez. 19 pp. July 1994.

Large dairy farms (with 100 or more milk cows) housed nearly half of the U.S. dairy herd in 1993, according to this new report. These dairies represented 13.6 percent of all U.S. farms with milk cows, but were responsible for about 50 percent of total milk production. Farms with fewer than 30 milk cows have declined in both number and share of all farms with milk cows continuously since 1977. Farms with 50 or more milk cows have increased in recent years, with farms having 100 or more milk cows increasing most in both number and share of all farms with milk cows.

Stock # AER-690 \$9.00

More New Reports from ERS-NASS

The U.S. Dairy Pricing System, by Alden Manchester and others. 11 pp. April 1994.

This primer on the milk pricing system explains the legislative and regulatory nature of dairy pricing. Pricing milk and milk products must accommodate seasonally variable supply and demand. The current system of Federal price supports and Federal milk marketing orders has evolved from legislation enacted during the 1930's and 1940's. Federal and State milk marketing orders provide additional pricing mechanisms to the price support program and cover nearly all fluid-grade milk produced in the United States.

Stock # AIB-695

\$7.50

Agricultural Biotechnology: An Economic Perspective, by Margriet F. Caswell and others. 52 pp. May 1994.

Agricultural biotechnology offers the opportunity to increase crop production, lower farming costs, improve food quality and safety, and enhance environmental quality. This report describes the economic, scientific, and social factors that will influence the future of biotechnology in agriculture. The supply of biotechnology innovations and products will be affected by public policies and by expected producer and consumer demand. Demand by farmers and food processors is derived from the expected profitability of using technology in production. Ultimately, biotechnology in the farm sector will depend on consumer demand for biotechnology-derived agricultural products.

Stock # AER-687

\$9.00

USDA's Agricultural Trade Multipliers: A Primer, by Gerald Schluter and William Edmondson. 11 pp. April 1994.

Discusses ways that USDA economists measure the overall effects of agricultural exports. Shows that in a highly interrelated economy like that of the United States, many more people benefit from agricultural exports than just farmers and exporters and their employees. Firms that provide materials and services used by farmers and others for producing the export goods also find their businesses growing. Businesses selling consumer goods find their customers spend more income when trade expands.

Stock # AIB-697

\$7.50

Factor Intensity and the Changing Commodity Composition of U.S. Agricultural Trade, by Chinkook Lee and Michelle Robinson. 14 pp. May 1994.

This reports uses the 1977 and 1982 national Input-Output accounts of the U.S. economy to examine factor intensities and associated patterns of U.S. agricultural trade. U.S. agricultural exports were found to be more land-intensive than U.S. agricultural imports. The commodity composition of these exports tends to change as the income of importing countries changes. The more similar the countries that import from

Global Environmental Policies Affect Agricultural Trade

The global community has recently become more concerned about the environment, making it one of the leading issues of the 1990's. Environmental issues include water quality, soil erosion, deforestation, product safety, and the protection of wildlife and biodiversity. These reports address how policy measures adopted to deal with environmental issues may affect agricultural trade.

Environmental Policies: Implications for Agricultural Trade. 145 pp. June 1994.

This report, consisting of 14 separate articles, analyzes linkages between environmental policies and agricultural trade. Topics covered include a global inventory of environmental policies, the implications of environmental policies on U.S. and world agricultural trade, the implications for environmental policy in the context of multilateral and regional trade negotiations, and the effects of global climate change on agricultural trade.

Stock # FAER-252

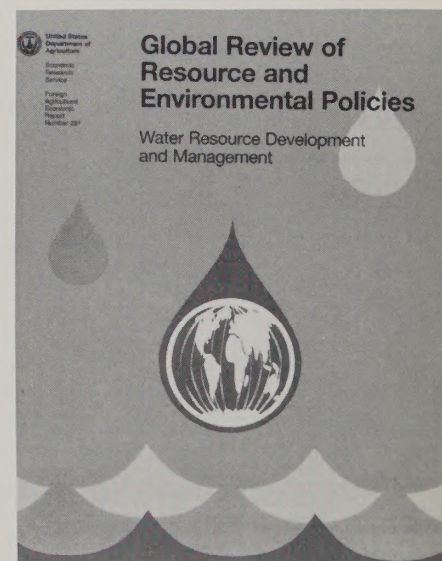
\$15.00

Global Review of Resource and Environmental Policies: Water Resource Development and Management. 90 pp. June 1994.

This report reviews how 30 countries develop and manage their water resources. Because the focus of the report is on agriculture, particular attention is given to irrigation. The study found that differing climatic conditions, demand for water, and historical situations led to diverse laws, policies, and administrative structures across countries.

Stock # FAER-251

\$12.00



the United States are, in terms of economic factors, and the higher their incomes, the greater the likelihood of intra-industry, or two-way, trade in high-value commodities.

Stock # AER-683 \$9.00

Profitability of Farm Businesses: A Regional, Farm Type, and Size Analysis, by Charles B. Dodson. 18 pp. June 1994.

This report uses recent data to show the wide income variance among farms, a third of which are not profitable, and shows the major part played by larger and more specialized farms in the total production of U.S. agriculture. Average farm returns on assets, including capital gains, are determined by region, production specialty, and farm size for 1987-91. Farm incomes are compared against the returns of U.S. Treasury bills on the same value of capital investment.

Stock # SB-884 \$9.00

Farming Operations and Households in Farm Areas: A Closer Look, by Robert A. Hoppe. 31 pp. May 1994.

This report examines characteristics of farm business and farm operator households in three groups of counties: farming-dependent, major farming, and residual. Looks at farm business and household data, county-level economic and social data, population concentrations, economic structure, and economic performance of the three groups of counties.

Stock # AER-685 \$9.00

Comparing the Emergency Food Assistance Program and the Food Stamp Program: Recipient Characteristics, Market Effects, and Benefit/Cost Ratios, by J. William Levedahl and others. 16 pp. June 1994.

Finds that the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), a commodity-based program, and the coupon-based Food Stamp Program can, for a given level of expenditure, serve more needy

households than either program can serve alone. Although TEFAP expenditures (\$300 million per year since 1989) are small compared with those of the Food Stamp Program (\$23.7 billion in FY-1993), a program such as TEFAP can complement food stamps by distributing food to households unwilling to apply for food stamps.

Stock # AER-689 \$9.00

Salmon Recovery in the Pacific Northwest: A Summary of Agricultural and Other Economic Effects, by Marcel P. Aillery and others. 10 pp. May 1994.

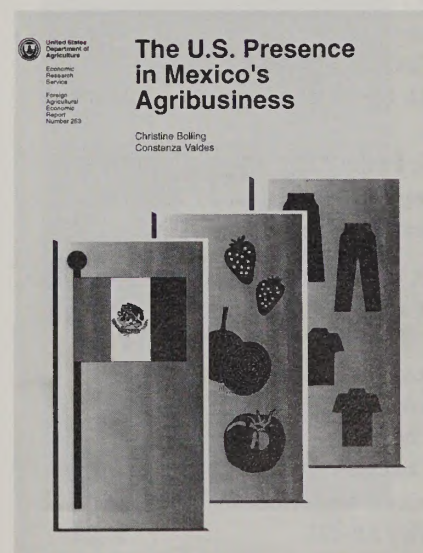
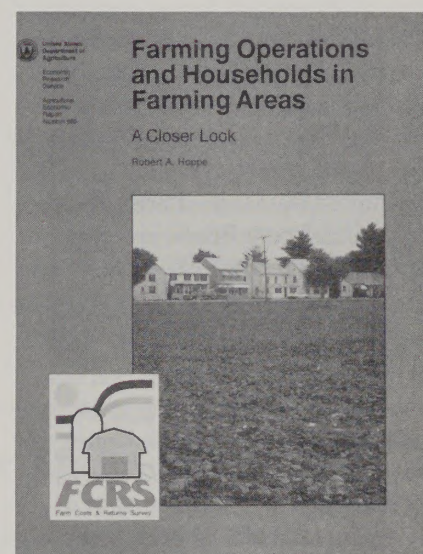
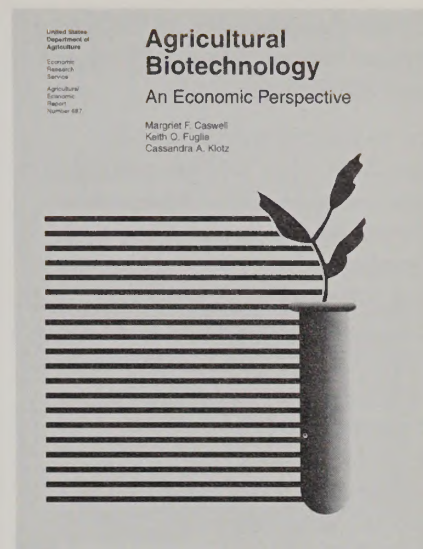
This report finds that salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest have fallen to 20 percent of their peak historic levels due to fish harvesting and river development. Measures that will be taken to recover three Snake River wild salmon runs, including reservoir drawdown and irrigation water supply reductions, will result in various benefits and costs to the Northwest economy. Potential adjustments in agricultural crop production and employment are examined under a variety of management measures and shown to be relatively small.

Stock # AIB-699 \$7.50

The U.S. Presence in Mexico's Agribusiness, by Christine Bolling and Constanza Valdes. 15 pp. July 1994.

This report reviews U.S. investment in Mexico from 1987 to 1992 and evaluates its impact on the U.S. and Mexican economies. U.S. investment in Mexico is expected to increase with the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement. U.S. investment in Mexico's food industry and agribusiness reached nearly \$2 billion in 1992, a five-fold increase from 1987. U.S. direct investment is expected to increase at an even faster rate during the 1990's.

Stock # FAER-253 \$9.00



More New Reports from ERS-NASS

U.S. Tobacco Statistics, 1935-92, by Laverne Creek and others. 299 pp. April 1994.

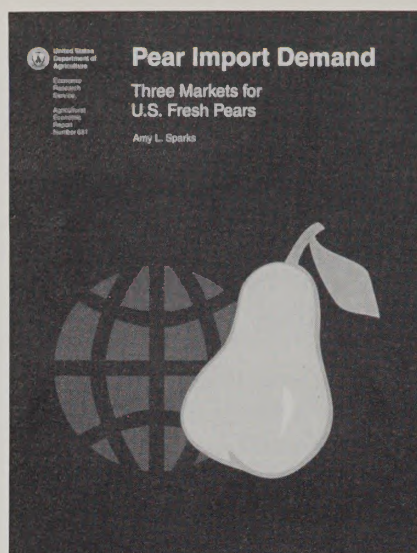
Presents tobacco statistics for the United States and by State, going back in some cases to 1935. Tobacco is the sixth largest cash crop grown in the United States and is cultivated in 21 States. The data cover tobacco product output, consumption, trade leaf acreage, yield, production, price, and value by type and State, and supply and disappearance of leaf by type of tobacco. Also includes data on prices, expenditures, government revenues from tobacco products, tobacco program features such as price supports, marketing quotas, and assessments, and production, exports, imports, and consumption for selected foreign countries. *NOTE: An electronic database containing statistics covered in this report is described on page 8 of this catalog.*
Stock # SB-869 \$15.00

Pear Import Demand: Three Markets for U.S. Fresh Pears, by Amy L. Sparks. 15 pp. April 1994.

This report presents the results of an econometric analysis of two U.S. pear markets, Canada and Sweden, and explores competition among the major exporters to these markets. The United States will likely increase its pear exports to Canada if Canada expands its pear imports, and U.S. import share will increase slightly in Sweden. Mexico is a third primary market for U.S. pears but involves little competition, since the United States is virtually Mexico's only supplier.
Stock # AER-681 \$9.00

U.S. Fresh Fruit Export and Consumption Estimates, 1978-92, by Diane Bertelsen. 36 pp. April 1994.

This bulletin reports the revised U.S. export and per capita consumption data for 13 fresh fruits: grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines, apples, avocados, sweet cherries, grapes, peaches and nectarines, pears, prunes and plums, and strawberries. Also includes 40-year trends for fresh fruit consumption.
Stock # SB-875 \$9.00



Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1993, by J. Peter DeBraal. 49 pp. April 1994.

This annual analysis of reports submitted under the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 finds that foreign persons owned 14.6 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 1993, or slightly more than 1 percent of all privately held agricultural land, and 0.65 percent of all U.S. land. This is an increase of 140,141 acres from 1992.
Stock # SB-879 \$9.00

Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1993, by Gertrude S. Butler and J. Peter DeBraal. 128 pp. May 1994.

Foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land has been reported for 14.6 million acres in 1,928 of the 3,041 counties in the United States. Data are presented for each county to show the number of acres and parcels, value, country of origin, and use of foreign-owned agricultural land. Aggregation of the data at the county level supplements, "Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1993," the preceding entry.
Stock # SB-881 \$15.00

U.S. Onion Statistics, 1960-93, by John M. Love. 82 pp. May 1994.

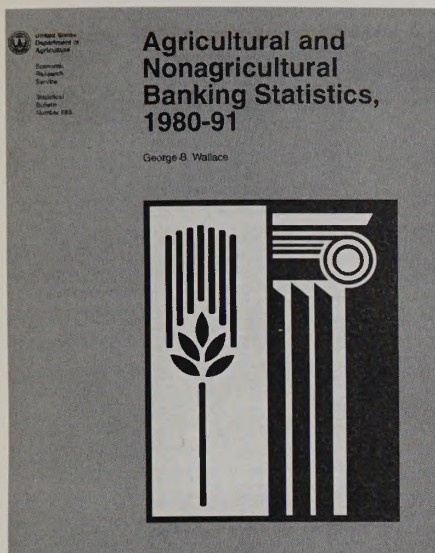
Provides detailed statistics on onions for the United States and the world for 1960-93. Statistics on U.S. area, yield, production, and value are presented by State, and world onion area, production, and trade are presented by country. Includes statistics on domestic shipments, arrivals in selected U.S. cities, wholesale and retail prices, price spreads, and chemical fertilizer and pesticide applications. U.S. annual per capita use of onions has increased 50 percent during the last 20 years. *NOTE: An electronic database containing statistics covered in this report is described on page 8 of this catalog.*
Stock # SB-880 \$12.00

Farm Credit System Bank and Association Operating Statistics, 1986-91, by Robert N. Collender and others. 75 pp. May 1994.

Describes operating statistics for and structural changes in the Farm Credit System (FCS) banks and associations for 1986-91, including statistics on FCS district loan portfolios. The period was characterized by significant downsizing and restructuring of system institutions. Short- and intermediate-term lending increased as a percentage of total loans. FCS institutions generally improved their profitability as the agricultural economy strengthened and favorable interest rates continued. *NOTE: An electronic database containing statistics covered in this report is described on page 8 of this catalog.*
Stock # SB-882 \$12.00

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Banking Statistics, 1980-91, by George B. Wallace. 62 pp. June 1994.

Operating statistics for 1980-91 illustrate important differences between agricultural and nonagricultural banks. Agricultural banks, with a higher proportion of agricultural loans, were more profitable overall, while having more securities and fewer loans. Most agricultural banks were small, having assets under \$100 million, and were located in the Midwest or South. Many



analysts have expressed concern that financial market deregulation would threaten the survival of small banks. The data presented here, however, indicate that, although there has been significant consolidation, these predominantly small agricultural banks are finding ways to compete, and on several measures they outperform non-agricultural banks. *NOTE: An electronic database containing statistics covered in this report is described on page 8 of this catalog.*
Stock # SB-883 \$12.00

Welfare Impacts of a Trade Restriction: An Equilibrium Approach and Application in the Potash Industry, by Patrick Canning and Harry Vroomen. 25 pp. June 1994.

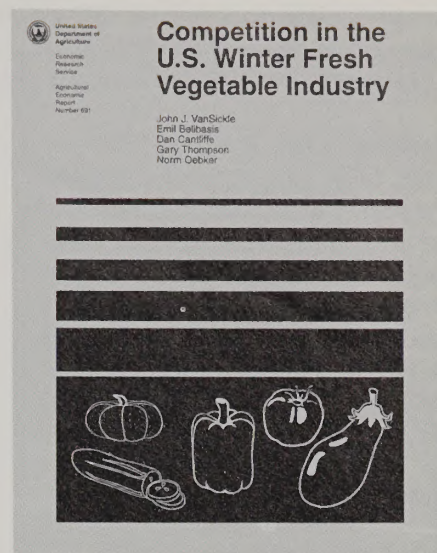
A three-sector equilibrium open economy model is developed for measuring welfare effects of a trade restriction. The approach is applied to the U.S.-Canadian trade agreement on potash (USCTAP). The net effect of USCTAP to U.S. firms, households, and the government over the July 1987-June 1992 period was a social welfare cost of \$815 million. The big losers were U.S. potash users (-\$956 million), while Canadian potash producers (+\$723 million), U.S. potash producers (+\$211 million), and other foreign producers (+\$99 million) were the big winners (in 1987 dollars).
Stock # TB-1834 \$9.00

A Profile of Hired Farmworkers, 1992 Annual Averages, by Jack L. Runyan. 10 pp. July 1994.

Examines demographic and employment characteristics of the 848,000 persons 15 years of age and older who did hired farmwork in 1992. Hired farmworkers were likely to be male, Hispanic, younger, less educated, and never married. They had lower median weekly earnings (\$200) than all wage and salary workers (\$380), and their earnings appeared to fall farther behind all wage and salary workers between 1990 and 1992.
Stock # AER-693 \$9.00

Competition in the U.S. Winter Fresh Vegetable Industry, by John J. Van Sickle and others. 66 pp. July 1994.

Examines production and marketing costs and weighted average prices received to measure the competitive position of five fresh vegetables--tomatoes, bell peppers, cucumbers, eggplant, and squash--grown in both Florida and the Mexican state of Sinaloa. Florida's advantage increased for tomatoes produced in the Dade County and



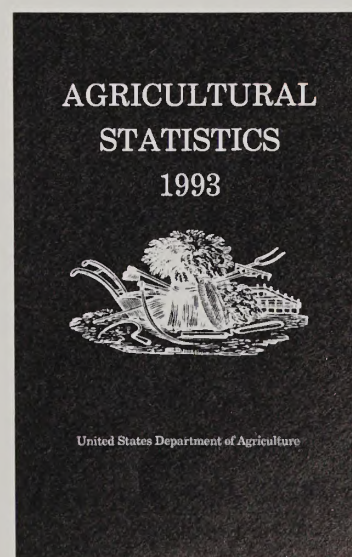
Palmetto-Ruskin production area and for cucumbers and squash. Florida's advantage decreased for tomatoes produced in the southwestern part of the State and for bell peppers and eggplant. U.S. import duties contribute to Mexico's high marketing costs, which offset the generally lower cost of producing vegetables in Mexico. NAFTA, however, provides for the eventual removal of tariffs between the two countries.
Stock # AER-691 \$12.00

Essential Data Series for Agribusiness

Agricultural Statistics, 1993. 517 pp. June 1994.

A comprehensive statistical report containing current and historical data, revised annually. Statistics cover grain and feed; cotton, tobacco, sugar crops, and honey; oilseeds, fats, and oils; vegetables and melons; fruits, tree nuts, and horticultural specialties; hay, seeds, and minor field crops; cattle, hogs, and sheep; dairy and poultry statistics; farm resources, income, and expenses; taxes, insurance, credit, and cooperatives; stabilization and price-support programs; agricultural conservation and forestry statistics; consumption and family living; fertilizers and pesticides; and more. An invaluable resource.

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New Data Products from ERS-NASS

For further information on the data included in these products, please contact the subject-area specialist identified with each database. Data products are shipped in the formats specified on DOS-compatible 5.25", 360KB or 3.5", 1.44MB diskettes. NOTE: Electronic products are not returnable. Please order by stock number.

Rankings, 1993. Ranking of field crops, fruits, nuts, vegetables, livestock, and poultry by State and by crop. Ranking is based on the 1993 production for crops, fruits, nuts and vegetables; and inventory for livestock and poultry. Also included are the top 100 counties for field crops as estimated by USDA-NASS for 1991 and 1992. Jim Bruegggen, NASS, 202-720-7018. ASCII, one 3.5" disk. 7/94.
Stock # 93180 \$25

Costs of Production. U.S. and regional data, 1982-92, on corn, grain sorghum, oats, barley, wheat, soybeans, rice, peanuts, cotton, sugarbeets, sugar cane, milk, cow-calf, hog farrow-to-finish, hog farrow-to-feeder, and hog pig-to-finish production costs. This product updates and replaces # 89025 and # 90002. Mitch Morehart, ERS, 202-219-0100. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), two 3.5" disks. 7/94.
Stock # 94010 \$35

Farm Credit System Operating Statistics. Annual data, 1986-91, by Farm Credit System (FCS) association, on mean and weighted mean asset and liability items and income and expense items. Also includes selected lending statistics, 1986-91. Robert Collender or Audrae Erickson, ERS, 202-501-6746. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), two 3.5" disks. 3/94.
Stock # 94011 \$35

Tobacco Statistics. Comprehensive data, 1935-92, on U.S. and world tobacco and tobacco products production, stocks, imports and exports, consumption, and prices. Includes acreage, yield, and production data by State and type, 1935-92; production by type in selected countries, 1976-93; and data on allotments, quotas, and related program statistics. LaVerne Creek or Verner Grise, ERS, 202-219-0890. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), two 3.5" disks. 3/94.
Stock # 94012 \$35

Onion Statistics. Comprehensive data, 1960-93, on U.S. onion production, stocks, imports and exports, consumption, and prices. Includes acreage, yield, production, and value data for major producing States and onion acreage, production, and trade statistics for 40 countries and the world. John Love, ERS, 202-219-0338. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk. 4/94.
Stock # 94013 \$25

Bank Operating Statistics. U.S. data on characteristics of agricultural and nonagricultural banks, 1980-91, including measures of profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency. Also includes State data on return on assets for agricultural and nonagricultural banks. George Wallace, ERS, 202-219-0892. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk. 5/94.
Stock # 94014 \$25

State Facts by FAX. A hardcopy version of the State fact sheets available through the ERS AutoFAX system. Includes a two-page fact sheet for each of the 50 States. Tom Carlin, ERS, 202-219-0530. Paper. 6/94.
Stock # 94015 \$10

Agricultural Chemical Use, 1993 Field Crop Summary. U.S. and State fertilizer and pesticide use data for corn, cotton, soybeans, wheat, and fall potatoes. Includes pesticide use data by active ingredient, application rates, and acres treated. Also includes data on target pest by pesticide active ingredient for fall potatoes. Van Johnson, NASS, 202-720-7492. [ASCII files], one 3.5" disk. 3/94.
Stock # 94171 \$25

Agricultural Chemical Usage, 1993 Fruits Summary. State and U.S. fertilizer and pesticide use data for the 1993 fruits. An ASCII text file and a WordPerfect 5.1 file are included. Both formats contain all of the tables and narrative published in the ERS-NASS report of the same title, June 1994. Van Johnson, NASS, 202-720-7492. ASCII and WordPerfect, one 3.5" disk. 7/94.
Stock # 94172 \$25

Livestock Slaughter. Includes two data sets: weekly federally inspected (FI) head, and monthly head, liveweight, dressed weight and meat production for commercial and FI. The monthly data are in ASCII, comma delimited files (file extension .DTA) with data for 1974-93, U.S. only. The weekly head kill by species and class is in Lotus .WK1 files for years 1973-93, U.S. only. Jim Bruegggen, NASS, 202-720-7018. ASCII and WK1, one 3.5" disk. 7/94.
Stock # 94145 \$25

Our Best-Selling Disks

PS&D View. This menu-driven software system graphs and displays balance sheet variables for agricultural commodities in the USDA Production, Supply, and Distribution database. Databases included with the system cover 190 countries and regions for 1960-91. These databases are updated monthly and are available on diskettes through a monthly or quarterly subscription. For more information, call Carolyn Whitton, ERS, at 202-219-0825. The updates are also available electronically via subscription through the CALL-ERS bulletin board. For more information, call Jim Horsfield, 202-219-0012. Subscribe now to receive the latest version of the software and regular updates to the database. Note: PS&D View is shipped with 10 MB of archived data and 350 KB of program files. It requires an IBM or compatible personal computer, DOS, 330KB of available RAM, and at least 650 KB of hard disk storage. Two 3.5" disks.

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Agriculture and Trade: Europe. Includes macroeconomic data on Western Europe (1980-92), budget and price data, and time-series data (1989-93) on supply and utilization of agricultural commodities for the EC-12 and the European Free Trade Association. Elizabeth Jones, ERS, 202-219-0619. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5 disk. 10/93.

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Red Meat Statistics. Monthly data, 1970-92, on commercial livestock slaughter and meat production; livestock and meat prices and price indexes; inventories of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and meat supply and utilization. Steve Reed, ERS, 202-219-0828. Lotus 1-2-3 (.WK1), one 3.5" disk. 12/93.

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Recently Revised

Farm Real Estate Values. Data for 1950-94. Updated 6/94.
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Foreign-owned Agricultural Land. Data from reports filed through December 31, 1993. Updated 4/94.
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Sugar and Sweetener Yearbook. Data for 1980-93. Updated 6/94.
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ZIPFIP Data Bases. Incorporate minor corrections. Updated 4/94.
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1980 population & demographics
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1982 NRI data
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1977, 1982, 1987 Census of Agriculture
Stock # 93015D (new 4/94) **\$35**

1990 Census of Population

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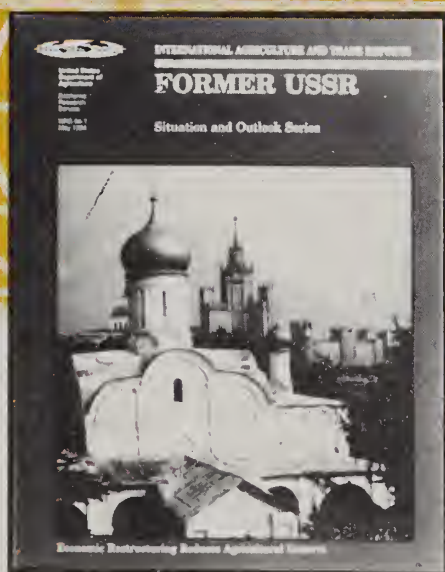
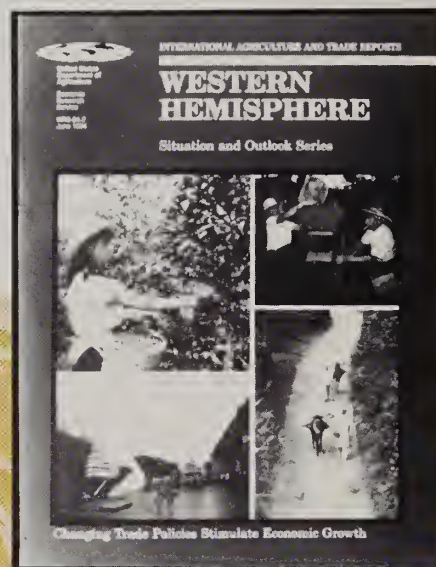
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